

# DAVID M. PARRY AND THE REPUBLICAN VICE PRESIDENCY FOR 1904

It is hinted that the vice presidential nomination in case President Roosevelt is selected as the Republican party's standard bearer in 1904 may be offered to David Maclean Parry, a wealthy but hard-working carriage manufacturer of Indianapolis.

candidate, as they know him well—have known him for years—as a man of integrity and parts, while the country at large knows him not at all and will have to take him on their guarantee. This, however, is made without a single reservation and is a sufficient in-

who made buggies in Rushville and embarked as independent manufacturers, for the first four years working in the factory every day, carrying on their own correspondence and bookkeeping at night. They began with a small factory and twenty men, a few years later

a town in itself. It is said to be larger than any other five carriage factories in the world together. Two independent electric plants are used for lighting the monster factory, and all the complicated machinery is operated by electricity, so it is strictly up to date in every partic-

known to the poor boy, the hard working mechanic, the rich manufacturer and coming out unspooled.

In his beautiful Indianapolis home Mr. Parry has everything that heart could wish, including a well equipped library, which he frequently consults. He is considered, by the way, to be the best posted man in the country on economic subjects. Though able to lie abed as long as he chooses, yet he rises at 5 in the morning and has all his business details arranged and out of the way before the generality of men are at their offices. He has no special fads, it is claimed, and "there are no frills" in his makeup; but he is just a straight out and out citizen such as the country is or ought to be proud of. Like all men who have a clear idea of the value of time, he has no leisure for social follies or fast horses. He and his wife are regular churchgoers and are identified with all the prominent benevolent enterprises of their home city. Their children are being brought up to value their time and to consider hard work as a blessing rather than otherwise.

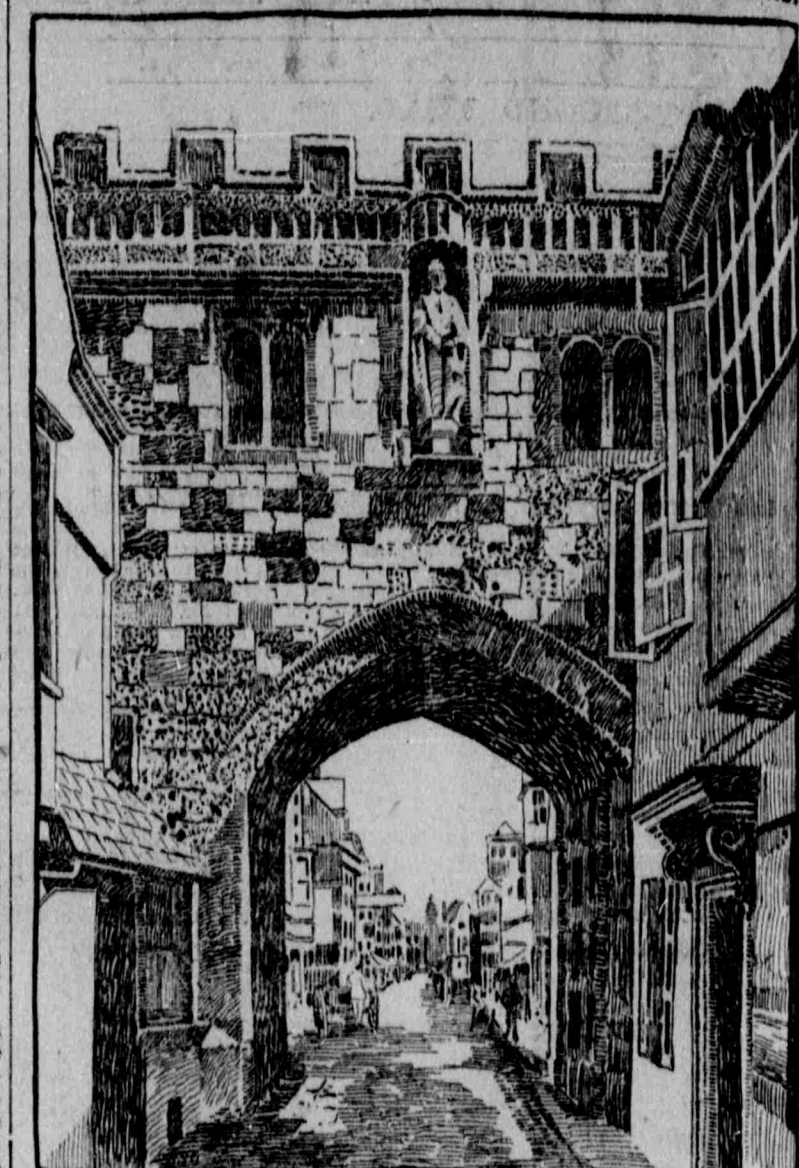
In a general way it may be said that it is considered by the politicians about time that the Hoosier State should receive some sort of national recognition from the Republicans, who have been of late especially favored having the two national senators and a majority of the congressmen. It has gone Republican seven times in the past ten presidential elections and may perhaps be reckoned upon as a "pivotal state" in the coming election of 1904.

Many a valued citizen has been born in Indiana and given his services to the country since its first settlement, exactly 200 years ago. It might seem invidious to mention any at all since there are so many, but the "gentleman from Indiana" was recognized by the people long before he was chosen as a subject for a novel. The state was the home of Morton, Harrison, Hendricks and a host of other celebrities: it is now the home of James Whitcomb Riley, the "Hoosier poet," Booth Tarkington, the novelist; General Lew Wallace, author of "Ben-Hur," and many others with more than local fame. One of our presidents—Benjamin Harrison—was a resident of Indiana at the time of his election and is now buried in Indiana soil, and the state has given us two vice presidents—Schuyler Colfax and Thomas A. Hendricks—one a Republican and the other a Democrat. Harrison and Hendricks were born in Ohio, Colfax in New York. Mr. Parry was born in Pennsylvania fifty years ago and taken to Indiana when he was only a year old.

WILLIAM M. ASQUITH, Indianapolis.

In fasting feats the sect of Jains in India is far ahead of all rivals. Fasts of from thirty to forty days are very common, and once a year they are said to abstain from food for seventy-five days.

## THE FIRST STATUE TO KING EDWARD VII. WHICH HAS BEEN ERECTED IN ENGLAND.



In the illustration is shown the first statue erected in England to King Edward VII. It was privately unveiled by the mayors of Salisbury on the date that had been set for the king's coronation, and the function was largely attended. Salisbury, the city which has honored itself by setting up the first statue of the present king, is famous for its magnificent cathedral, which was begun about the year 1220. It is 449 feet long and 81 feet high in the interior, and its great transept is 203 feet in length. The new statue stands over the so-called "king's gate," in the cathedral close, where it supersedes, with questionable taste, an ancient effigy of old King John.

### HOME OF THE BLARNEY STONE.

In this illustration is shown the famous Blarney castle, into the wall of which is built that celebrated stone which is said to make the one who kisses it not only eloquent, but fascinatingly agreeable. The castle was built in 1449, the only portion of it now standing being the square tower here shown, which is 120 feet in height and rises above a deep and beautiful valley. The stone is just near the top of the tower, but in order to reach and kiss it one has to be let down from the parapet by his heels.

### A FOUR HORNED SHEEP.

The curious animal shown in the illustration, the four horned sheep, is found in the island of St. Kilda and is the result of careful breeding for generations. There are no other sheep of this variety, so far as is known, except in Iceland and in Barbary, that of the latter country being called the aoudou. No use has been discovered for the extra pair of horns, for the sheep are remarkably docile.

There are now living in the royal aquarium in Buxton several carp that are known to be over 600 years old, and it has been ascertained in a number of cases that whales live to be over 200 years old.

### SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S JAPANESE WIFE.



Although Sir Edwin Arnold is now seventy years of age, only five years ago he married the young and beautiful woman now known as Lady Arnold. She is his third wife, his first having been the daughter of an English clergyman and his second the daughter of an American, the Rev. W. H. Channing of Boston. The present Lady Arnold was Tama Kurokawa of Sendai, Japan, and Sir Edwin made her acquaintance while traveling abroad. She has conquered London society, and the eminent author of "The Voyage of Ithoba," "The Light of the World," etc., is very proud of her.

Five women will have places on the new body. Instead of an engagement ring the Japanese lover gives his sweetheart a piece of beautiful silk for her hair. Stamps are first mentioned by Synesius, bishop of Cyrene, about 400 A. D. Glasgow's municipal tramway system is now operated entirely by electricity. The last horse car was withdrawn recently.



Indianapolis. Mr. Parry is already a president many times over of various organizations such as the National Association of Manufacturers, the largest of its kind in the world, and also of about everything of an industrial character in the city and state of his adoption. He is a lifelong Republican, but democratic in his instincts, is a recognized "captain of industry" and has never before sought political office, though instrumental in securing elections for others whom he has regarded worthy of trust.

The beginning of Mr. Parry's "boom" dates from last February and is attributed to a remark of President Roosevelt, who is said to have jovially slapped the subject of this sketch on the back and said, "Parry, how would you like to go on the national ticket with me in 1904?" Mr. Parry adroitly parried the astonishing question by replying, "Mr. President, I am only here to invite you to attend the national convention of American manufacturers which meets at Indianapolis in the coming May," and no further reference was made to the political matter at that time. But on Mr. Parry's return to Indianapolis he found that the president's conundrum had preceded him and that his fellow citizens were wide awake to the opportunities of the occasion. This speaks well for the would be

dorsement as to Mr. Parry's character and abilities.

Speaking generally, in truth, Mr. Parry's candidacy bears all the " earmarks" of success, arguing from his own career and from what has been expected of candidates in past political campaigns. In the first place, he was born on a farm and educated in the district school as well as at his mother's knee, so that he has no college reminiscences to hamper him, and began life without having to undo anything learned at a university.

His active career began in a dry goods store at \$20 per month, out of which he regularly paid his board and hoarded the remainder until able to go into the hardware business for himself. This he did in 1875, after marrying the lady of his choice, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The next year Mr. Parry sold out his business and handed the proceeds to his father to pay off a mortgage on the old home farm, starting out afresh as agent for another firm. Two years later he had saved money enough to buy out a hardware firm in Rushville, Ind., and a few years after that he went into the business which he has made the pride of Indianapolis and from which has developed the largest carriage factory in the world. He and his brother bought the shop of a man

removing to Indianapolis, where at present stands their immense establishment, covering twenty acres with its buildings, employing more than 2,000 men and supplying the wherewithal for

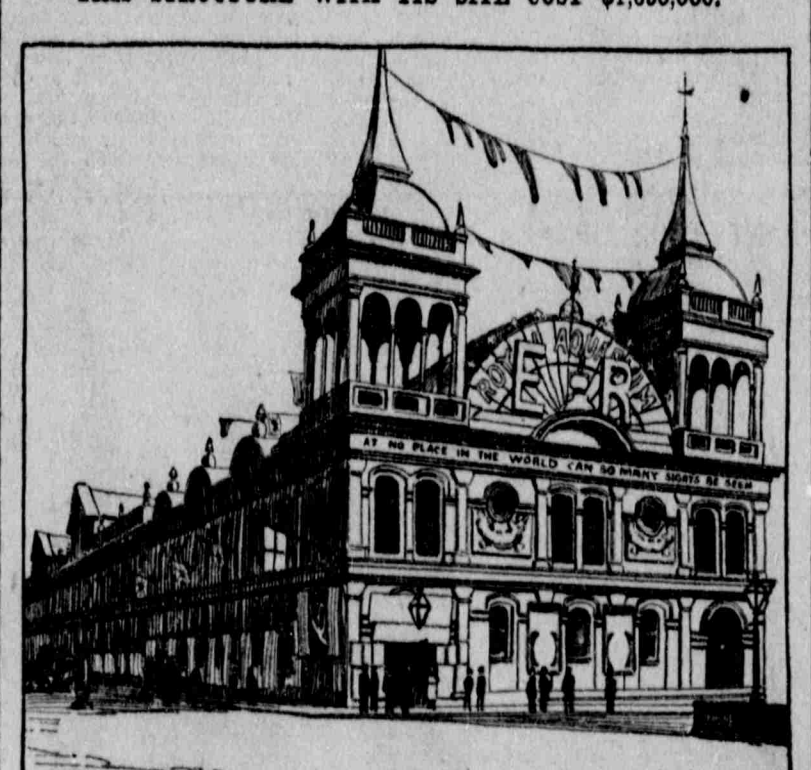
ular. The same is claimed of Mr. D. M. Parry, the senior proprietor of the establishment—that he is up to date and his abreatest times in every detail, having passed through all phases of life

### AMERICAN SOPRANO IN LONDON.



"America in London" is now a standing headline in many journals of England's great metropolis, and especial prominence is given to visiting Americans of wealth and high degree as well as to those of talent and ability. Among the many visitors now in London coming from the United States is the original of this illustration, Miss Bergman, the charming soprano from Chicago.

### THIS STRUCTURE WITH ITS SITE COST \$1,650,000.



The structure shown in the accompanying illustration is the Royal aquarium of London, which, with its site, was recently purchased for the sum of \$1,650,000. The property was acquired for the purpose of erecting on the site a Methodist church house, which the Wesleyans have in mind and for which, as well as for other purposes, they raised an immense sum of money, starting out with the intention of making a "Methodist million guinea fund." Among the great transformations now taking place in England's capital there will be none more radical than this, by which the old aquarium will be practically changed into a religious establishment.

### A VENERABLE GRAND DUCHESS.

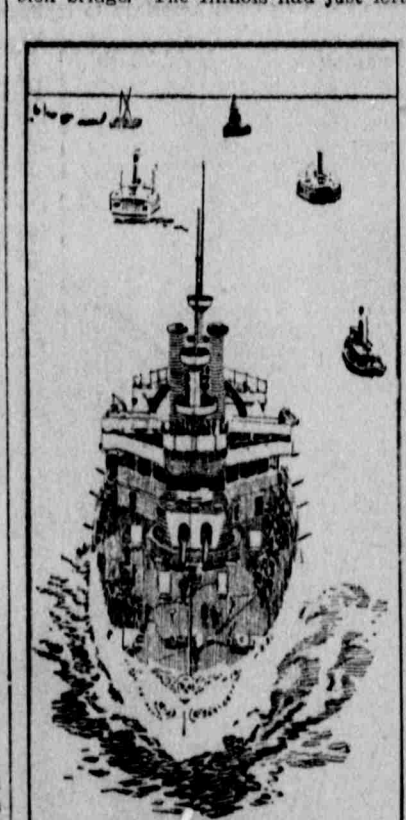
One of the few surviving relics of the early years of Queen Victoria's reign is to be found in Augusta, grand duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, sister of the Duke of Cambridge. She is now eighty years of age, and her brother the duke is eighty-three, yet both are hale and vigorous, capable of prolonged exertion in making society calls and taking a comfortable enjoyment in the



good things of life. When the grand duchess (then known as the Princess Augusta) was married, about sixty years ago, at Buckingham palace, there were present the king of Hanover, the king and queen of the Belgians, Queen Victoria and other great personages, besides her sister, the Duchess of Teck, mother of the present Princess of Wales. All these are now dead, and Augusta and her brother are left almost the sole representatives of the court society of that period.

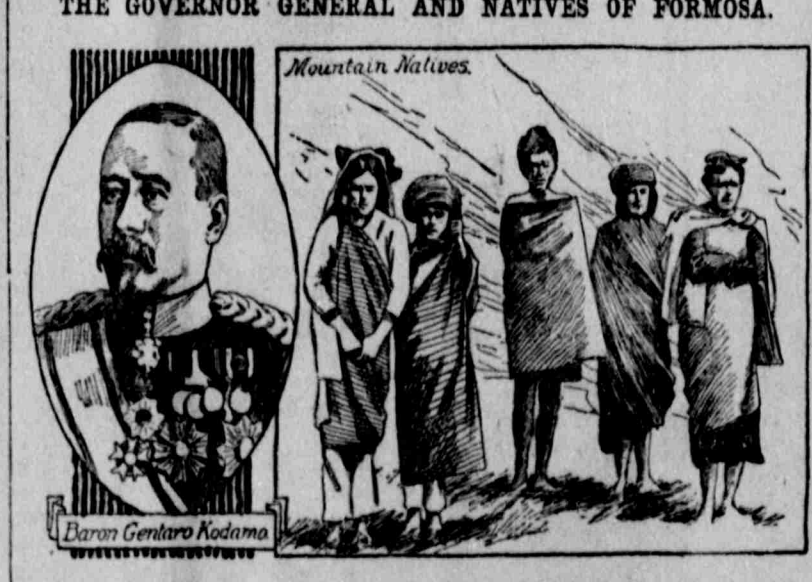
### THE BATTLESHIP ILLINOIS.

This unique illustration, showing the deck of the battleship Illinois, is from a photograph taken of that magnificent warship as she swept beneath the central span of the great Brooklyn suspension bridge. The Illinois had just left



dock in the Brooklyn navy yard and was on her way to sea, the photograph being taken by special arrangement with her officers and officials of the navy department. The Illinois is a first class battleship of 11,525 tons displacement and 10,000 horsepower, capable of making nineteen knots, cost \$2,595,000 and is a credit to our navy.

### THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND NATIVES OF FORMOSA.



It is acknowledged on all sides that Japan has commenced her Formosan administration in the right way and that the probable outcome will be vastly beneficial to all concerned. Under the governor general, Baron Gentaro Kodama, great sanitary improvements have been carried out, training and language schools have been established, a complete system of the island commenced and an ethnological study of the natives initiated. The area of Formosa, including the islets adjacent, is about 5,535 square miles and its total population approximately 2,758,000, including 5,000 foreigners, chiefly Japanese, but not including the Japanese soldiers.

or words, the world's smoke bill is just \$5,000,000 a week.

There are today in Canada some 3,000 cheese factories, with an annual aggregate output of 180,000,000 pounds of cheese, or an average of about 60,000 pounds per factory.

Dog lovers in Berlin have to pay a tax of \$5 a year on each of their pets.

British subjects in Japan have ordered two silver vases in commemora-

### TWO OF J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S TREASURES.



The choice specimens of silver work shown in the illustration were selected from a collection recently exhibited that was valued in the aggregate at more than \$10,000,000. There were pieces loaned from the collections of such connoisseurs as the Dukes of Portland, Abercorn, Newcastle and Beaufort, but the finest of them all belonged to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who is so well known as a patron of art. The cup in the form of a great tun is a silver piece fifteen inches high, of German workmanship dating from the seventeenth century. The Diana and stag were made at Augsburg in the sixteenth century.

### A HARPIST AND HIS HARP.

A peculiarity of the harp shown in this illustration is that it was made by the harpist who holds it. The harpist can neither read nor write, and can no more read musical notes than he



can fly, still he plays sweetly and correctly on the harp he made himself. The man is a Welsh gypsy, lives in the town of Llanerchymedd and made his harp from old boxes with an ordinary pine spar as an upright.

### INTERESTING BITS.

On the western branch of the Chinese Eastern railroad between the stations Manchuria and Harbin traffic is now open for second, third and fourth class passengers. No first class tickets are yet issued.

In the matter of woman's rights Abyssinia is far ahead of Europe. The house, with all its contents, belongs to the wife, and if the husband offends her she turns him out until he is fully repentant and makes amends.

Fire escapes were first made in Paris in 1761.

A curiosity in the shape of a miniature book has been issued by a Birmingham (England) manufacturer. The book, which is a dictionary, is

only 1 1/4 by 1 1/4 inches in size, but is so clearly printed that, with the aid of a lens provided, every word is legible.

Upon twelve bells there can be played 479,091,600 changes.

The corporation of Stratford-on-Avon has accepted an offer from Mr. Carnegie to build a free library on a site to be provided by them. As the maintenance of the library will not be covered by the existing penny rate, an appeal

has been made for an equipment and maintenance fund.

The Wyoming National bank of Warsaw, N. Y., claims the youngest bank president in the country. He is Wolcott J. Humphrey, twenty-four years old, and graduated from Williams college in 1900.

The world now consumes 6,300,000,000 pounds of tobacco yearly, or 2,312,500 tons. This is worth \$240,000,000. In other